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FOOD FOR BRITAIN: PLAN ANNOUNCED

Continental Supplies On An Exchange Basis

Increasing supplies of some of Britain's scarcest commodities—bacon, eggs, poultry, butter and lard—will flow to Britain from the Continent during the next three years in exchange for planes, trucks and machinery, as Britain slashes her dollar imports and cuts off completely the purchase of some goods from hard currency countries.

Climaxing his outline of this trend of events with the announcement of a virtually concluded trade agreement with Hungary and the prospect of an early agreement with Yugoslavia, the Food Minister, Mr John Strachey, emphasised to the House of Commons today how far Britain had already gone towards realising the essence of the Marshall plan whereby European countries should help each other to recovery.

London, July 1.

There is no greater contribution to be made to European reconstruction than the negotiation of these agreements, which it is admitted with the proposals of the United States Secretary of State, Mr George C. Marshall, that it would be on a co-ordinated programme of self-help that American aid would be based, he said.

Speaking in the food debate only 24 hours after the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Hugh Dalton, had announced to Parliament that Britain's dwindling dollar resources made it vital for her to curb consumer imports such as gasoline and newsprint, Mr Strachey had further had news for the average Briton.

LESS FRUIT

Imports from the United States of canned fruits, fresh fruits, poultry and the like would have to stop. Pineapple and some of the so-called luxury fruits, much of which has been coming from the Azores and selling at high prices in the British retail market, would be cut because Britain could no longer afford the Portuguese currency to buy them.

But Mr Strachey made it clear that he did not regard these cuts as any indication of a crisis in food supplies. He emphasised that the world food situation was slowly but surely improving and that Great Britain was forging ahead with improved trade relations with Denmark, Holland, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Ireland, and that one of the most cheerful aspects of the negotiations with all countries was that incentives to the production of foodstuffs would make available the food she most required.

Mr Strachey did make it plain, however, that some foodstuffs like meat, fish and oils would be desperately short for some time to come.

MOSCOW NEGOTIATIONS

Negotiations with Russia, he said, were still in progress in Moscow. He warned that it would be "criminal" if a difference in political ideologies was allowed to stand in the way of trade.

MARSHALL PLAN TALKS LATEST

Bidault Attempts To Reach Compromise

Paris, July 1.

France tonight made a desperate final bid to rescue the deadlocked Big Three Marshall Plan Foreign Ministers conference and pull Europe back from the brink of irrevocable division into rival East and West power blocs.

The Foreign Minister of France, M. Georges Bidault, made an impassioned eleventh-hour appeal to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Vyacheslav Molotov, not to drive Europe into a final split and laid down a "last offer" compromise plan for European recovery aided by American dollars.

M. Bidault warned Mr Molotov that this was the Western Powers' last word and appealed to him to save the conference before it had to admit final defeat.

Mr Molotov asked for a 24-hour adjournment to enable him to study the French compromise and presumably to obtain telephonic instructions from the Kremlin.

BRITISH BACKING

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, announced that Britain would back the French to the hilt in the new compromise plan and reiterated the British and French determination to fulfil General Marshall's requests to put forward a comprehensive European recovery programme financed by American dollar aid.

The French compromise plan offered the conference a reprieve after it had been expected to break down today in final deadlock.

After a quick glance at the French plan, Mr Molotov remarked that it did not seem to differ much from the previous ones he had already turned down. Unless, therefore, he changes his mind radically overnight, a definite break appeared likely tomorrow.

The French plan, which sought to meet Soviet objections that previous Western power proposals would subject European countries to foreign interference and infringement of sovereignty, opened with three paragraphs:

An introduction asserting that Europe must begin recovery by helping herself and developing her basic production, after which American assistance would play a decisive part in enabling her to continue this effort.

A statement that a special organisation should be set up as soon as possible to collect necessary information for the establishment of a programme indicating the means and needs of Europe.

The French document continued: "The organisation shall include representatives of such European states as may desire to take part in its work. The organisation shall not intervene in the domestic affairs of the participants; it shall propose no action that may be regarded as infringing on their sovereignty or as being of a nature to affect desirable development of European trade."

MAIN POINTS

The main points of the plan include a co-operation committee, to be set up with instructions to prepare before September 1 a report on Europe's means and needs over a period to be agreed on later.

Secondly, the report to be based on voluntary information supplied by various European nations to determine recovery possibilities and the estimated amount and value of aid needed from outside Europe.

Thirdly, a committee to be composed of representatives of the Big Three and "certain other European countries".

Fourthly, a committee to consult with all European countries except provisionally, Spain, and with the

Border Gangs Murder Five

Vienna, July 1

The Ministry of the Interior announced today that five Austrians were killed within the past week by armed gangs of men crossing into Austria from Yugoslavia.

The Ministry communique said the latest Austrian victim was 17-year-old Franz Schlegel, who "bled to death because his murderers would not permit any medical help to reach him by keeping their machine guns trained on the scene".

Two women, earlier reported wounded in another shooting incident on Friday night, have since died at the hospital.

Two Austrian border police were the other victims. The Austrian news agency APA reported that a gang of "White Guardists" had been caught in the area by British troops and charged with illegal possession of firearms.—United Press.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT YESTERDAY

U.S. WOMEN DOMINATE AT WIMBLEDON

Von Nida Plays Superb Golf

Wimbledon, July 1.

The United States women players emulated the feat of their men and have three, Margaret Osborne, Louise Brough and Doris Hart, in the last four of the singles championships. The Empire flag is kept flying by the blonde South African, Sheila Summers, who created a surprise by beating the American Patricia Todd in straight sets and now opposes Margaret Osborne.

Miss Brough meets Miss Hart in the other semi-final, which should prove one of the titbits of the championships and which might well produce the champion.

Few expected the South African girl, seeded No. 7, to account for the American player, seeded No. 4, who had, hitherto, not dropped a set, but there was no fluke about the Empire player's win by 7-5, 6-4. Mrs Todd is one of the hardest hitters in the championships, but Mrs Summers did not allow this to unsettle her and by dint of perfect length and accurate driving to the American's backhand forced her into errors.

The South African is normally a hard-court player and her performance on grass today was all the more notable.

ENGLISH GIRL'S EFFORT

It looked as if there might be a surprise in another quarter-final when Britain's leading player, the attractive Jean Nicoll Bostock, hitting a brilliant length and cleverly disguising her pace, took the first set off Doris Hart at 6-4. Miss Hart, who had been over-hitting, found her best form in the second set and, tightening up her game as the English player tired, she took command to win by 4-6, 6-1, 6-2. Mrs Bostock, however, gave one of her best displays.

Louise Brough, seeded No. 2, was in devastating mood against the Australian, Nancy Wynne Bolton, winning 6-2, 6-3. The Australian, who is the British hard courts champion, was stroking as fluently as usual, but Miss Brough's accuracy caused her to over-hit. The American raced into a 5-0 lead in the first set and was thereafter never seriously troubled.

Britain's No. 2 player, Kay Stammers Menzies, was always fighting a losing battle against Margaret Osborne, who had a 6-2, 6-4 victory. The left-handed English player made a spirited rally in the second set after being 0-4 and 2-5 down. She saved four set points in the ninth game, but could not save the set.

Two Australian pairs, one from America and an Anglo-Australian combination will contest the semi-finals of the men's doubles. In the top half Jack Kramer and Robert Falkenberg, of America, meet Geoff Brown and Colin Long, of Australia, while in the bottom half John Bromwich and Dinny Pails, of Australia, will play Tony Mottram, of Britain, and Bill Sidwell, of Australia.—Reuter.

Record Round Of 69

Golf Championship

Hoylelake, July 1.

Most of the fancied competitors, including the formidable Americans Johnny Bulla, Vic Ghezzi and Frank Stranahan, qualified for the event proper in the British Open golf championship here today.

Overseas' golfers occupied the limelight in the second qualifying round on the Hoylelake and Arrowe Park course today.

Norman Von Nida, of Australia, who has been consistently winning British tournaments this season, set up a record for the altered Hoylelake course with a brilliant round of 69 to lead the qualifying field with a total of 139 for 36 holes. He had a round of 70 yesterday.

Johnny Bulla did the first nine holes at the Arrowe Park course in 30 while returning 67—one shot out—on the second nine and finished third three strokes behind Nida.

Arthur Lees, of Dore and Tolley, with rounds of 71 and 70, was second with an aggregate of 141.

PLAYER KNOCKED OUT

Vic Ghezzi, who only arrived in England the day before the championship started and did not have time for practice on the courses, just managed to qualify with an aggregate of 151. He had rounds of 79 and 72, while the other American, Frank Stranahan, did well with rounds of 71 and 73 for an aggregate of 144.

Henry Cotton, the favourite, finished on the 146 mark with rounds of 74 and 72. F. Van Donck, of Belgium, who recently reached the final of the British professional tournament, also qualified with 79 and 71 for 149.

There was an unfortunate incident on the Arrowe Park course when B. R. Kelly, of Easton, Norwich, was knocked unconscious by another competitor's ball and had to be rushed to hospital. The ball struck him between the eyes and blood gushed from the wound. His efforts in the championship are over.

One hundred players with scores of 185 or under have qualified for the champion proper, which begins tomorrow over 72 holes.—Reuter.

RYDER CUP DECISION

Ed. Budley, President of the American Professional Golf Association, has called the British Professional Golfers' Association, regretting his inability to stage the Ryder Cup match between professional golfers of America and Britain in America as originally arranged for November, or December.—Reuter.

BOXING

Phillips Wins On A Foul

Retains Empire Title

London, July 2. Al Phillips retained his British Empire featherweight championship on Tuesday night when Cliff Anderson, British Guiana negro, was disqualified for a foul blow in the eighth round. Phillips weighed 125½ and Anderson 123.

Four times Phillips was knocked down in the fast fight in which Anderson was the early round aggressor and twice in the first round the champion was warned about holding.

Two hard rights to the body floored Phillips twice in the second

round, again in the third round for a count of five, and in the sixth round was on his back at the bell.

But it was not all Anderson's fight. The negro was knocked down once in the third round, lost the fourth, and was for less aggressive in the eighth when, after a sharp melee, Phillips half turned, clutched his back and fell writhing to the canvas. He claimed he had been hit in the kidney.

The referee, Andrew Smith, immediately disqualified Anderson to a chorus of boos from the packed Olympia Stadium. In tears in his dressing room, the negro swore he didn't foul Phillips and said that he would leave for home by plane on Sunday.

Phillips beat Anderson on March 18 on a disputed verdict after Anderson had knocked down the champion four times. A majority of London boxing writers at that time said it was Anderson's fight.—Associated Press.

Irishman Beats Frenchman

London, July 2.

Rinty Monaghan, Irish flyweight champion, beat Emile Farnoch of France, on points over 10 rounds at Olympia Stadium, London, Tuesday night. Farnoch weighed 112½ pounds and Monaghan 113.

The bout was fast and hard fought, and both men gave and took severe punishment. Farnoch, one of three "Fighting Farnoch Brothers", was inclined to fight while Monaghan built up an early lead on points by skilful boxing and defence.

The packed stadium cheered the verdict. Monaghan responded with an Irish song and jig.—Associated Press.

Cricket Results

RAIN RUINS NOTTS GAME

Nottingham, July 1. Overnight and morning rain limited cricket to two and three quarter hours here today and all interest went out of the game between Notts and the South Africans, which ended in a draw.

The final scores were: Notts 324 and 164 for six wickets. South Africans 365.

When play did commence, Notts were safe from defeat, but their batsmen refused to take any chances and the cricket was extremely dull.

Harris and Simpson, who each scored 51, occupied an hour and three quarters over the second wicket stand of 80, even though South Africa's main bowlers were being reeled.

Mitchell, who has seldom bowled on the four stayed on for nearly an hour and a half and took two wickets, while Pugh in one spell took three wickets for four runs in five overs.

Deputising for Ovenshine, who was, an injured finger, Fullerton had a good session behind the stumps, helping to dismiss three batsmen.—Reuter.

COUNTY MATCHES

London, July 1. The results of first-class cricket matches which ended today were:

At Manchester: Lancashire beat Leicestershire by five wickets. Leicestershire 141 and 280. Lancashire 203 and 223 for five. (Edrich 88 not out).

At Tunbridge Wells: Sussex beat Kent by six wickets. Kent 149 and 250. Sussex 120 and 283 for four. (Langridge 138 not out).

At Derby: Derbyshire beat Glamorgan by four wickets. Glamorgan 211 and 215 for five declared. (Dyson 64 not out). Derbyshire 143 and 285 for six. (Townsend 92, Alderman 59).

At Lord's: M.C.C. beat Oxford University by 71 runs. M.C.C. 125 and 417. (Pearce 127). Oxford 294 and 177. (Bloy 60).

At Portsmouth: Hampshire drew with Cambridge University. Cambridge 500 for eight declared. (Insole 101 not out). Hampshire 300 and 239 for six. (Rogers 103 not out).—Reuter.

Explosion Kills 60

Italian Munitions Ship Blows Up

Jebotello, Italy, July 1.

Sixty persons were killed instantly when the 6,431-ton munitions ship, "Panigaglia," blew up at its anchorage two and a half miles from the port of Santo Stefano.

The police said the bulk of 330 tons of aerial bombs and artillery shells exploded at 9.50 a.m. rocking Santo Stefano. Smaller explosions continued throughout the morning, keeping rescue workers at bay. Some members of the Panigaglia's crew were said to have been trapped in the stern of the demolished ship, which settled in shallow water by noon.

Naval rescue squads, including doctors from Rome, rushed to the scene but by mid-afternoon they were still unable to locate the missing men. The police said that the death toll might reach 75 by night-fall. The Panigaglia, operating as a munitions transport for the Italian army, was carrying salvage materials from the strategic base of Pantelleria, which is demilitarized under the terms of the peace treaty.

The explosion was the worst in Italian marine history since the end of the war. The first news of the explosion was flashed from a Semaphore station.

Crowds of volunteer rescue workers rushed from the port of Santo Stefano immediately after the first explosion but were held back. (Continued on Page 4)

EDITORIAL

Britain Has To Take It

GRIM and gloomy are the only adjectives which can properly describe Dr Hugh Dalton's announcement to the House of Commons on Monday. Slashes in certain imports are serious enough, but more ominous was the hint that Britons may have to suffer further cuts in rationed foodstuffs. Only the most optimistic will derive encouragement from Dr Dalton's declaration that "food, raw materials and machinery must have first place in our import programme." This is an assertion of policy, which, while sound enough, holds out little hope of practical accomplishment to a degree that will permit Britons to escape new restrictions. The outlook, as much as the Englishman at home, will feel bewildered by this turn of events. The general impression gained was that Britain had experienced the worst and that better times were ahead. The sombre speech by the Chancellor of the Exchequer replaces expectation with disillusionment. The Cause? Many will be only too ready to accept the superficial explanation that it is a natural product of Socialism, but the Chancellor's own words suggest a more accurate estimation. "Owing to a serious rise in world prices of food and raw materials and the disappointing slow rate of post-war recovery in Europe and Asia," he said, "the severe shortage of dollars is making itself felt in almost all parts of the world. In particular our own line of credit under the Anglo-American loan agreement is

being drawn upon much more rapidly than we expected. It is our clear duty to take further steps to close the gap between our necessary imports and exports, especially to hard currency areas." In effect this means that only one country—the United States—possesses dollar wealth. It also implies that America is not quite sure how to make the best use of such an invidious position. Her production is greater than ever before, but her normal markets are disappearing. If she gives dollars away she runs the risk of having them returned to her in the form of harsh competition. If she allows her customers to languish in economic misery she cannot dispose of surplus and thus she faces the prospect of a slump with its attendant evils of unemployment and lowered living standards. This economic roundabout appears to be uncontrollable. It has been suggested that America is prepared to join with Britain and the Commonwealth in some form of global economic collaboration—the Marshall Plan can, perhaps, be regarded as the first overture. But Dr Dalton's announcement lends colour more to the belief that Britain has decided to work out her own salvation as far as she possibly can. Hence, a policy of more restrictions in imports and accelerated production to enable increased exports. The sum total means a slow and unpleasantly austere way of life for the Briton at home, and the realization that this time Britain HAS to take it.

MISSISSIPPI FLOODS

St Louis, July 1.

Overnight torrential rains swelled the Mississippi River to a near all-time record crest here and all main levees in this area crumbled before the onslaught of the raging water.

The Red Cross said that 8,500 persons were homeless in Missouri and Illinois including 5,500 in the immediate St Louis area. Corps of engineers gave their fight to save the bluff embankment south of Chester, Illinois, and said that two other levees across the river from St Louis have already breached. All persons in the flooded areas behind breached levees were warned to leave at once.

School buses, army trucks and railroad cars were moving people out ahead of overflows. The colleges and large hotels of the river to flow over the main freight yards of the Missouri-Pacific railroad.

The town of Grand Over, Illinois, was isolated by the high water. The Mississippi is standing here at 49 feet—only three feet above its normal level.

First consideration is being given permanent residents of the colony

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Every Wednesday in the Telegraph:

Sitting on the Fence

by NATHANIEL GUBBINS

YOU want to feel a bit more miserable? Then read on.

Here is Old Moore Gubbins, the world-famous astrologer, in a mean, after-the-Budget mood.

After many years of chain-smoking, the Chancellor has decided it is time to quit. He might have stopped long ago if the standard rate of income tax had been reduced.

But he feels that income tax, except in the lowest income groups, will never be reduced now. A Chancellor of the Exchequer is a man who squeezes you till you squeal!

As the English hardly ever squeal, they will be squeezed dry. They will end up a nation of half-dead mediocrities because there will be no encouragement to be anything else. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be a success. What else matters?

So, cigarette starved and savage, Old Moore Gubbins, often, thinks of the terrible prophecies. To make them worse, he would like to remind you that he is more often right than wrong.

Hold tight, everybody. Here we go.

Looking some years ahead, Old Moore Gubbins can see millions of men with brooms in their hands sweeping thousands of miles of road.

This is because incomes have been reduced to a common level by taxation. Therefore, sensible people want to do as little as possible, with the least possible mental effort, for the national minimum wage of £3 a week.

Anything earned over £3 a week goes straight to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, so there is no point in earning it unless you are a natural busybody and fussybreeches, bossing people around for the sheer love of bossing people around.

All the chief busybodies and fussybreeches are heads of Government departments or civil servants of some kind, though some of the more thoughtful ones are beginning to wonder if it wouldn't be nicer to be one of the road-sweepers, with no appearances to keep up and a mind free of worry.

In the Inland Revenue department, which is doing nothing, and do because 90 per cent. of the population refuse to earn more than £3 a week, thousands of inspectors and collectors of income tax are

applying for a job of road-sweeping, which is now the most popular occupation in the country.

But there are not enough roads, or even brooms, to go round. So they must wait their turn, sending out demand notices to the few fools who are still earning £3 a week.

No entertainment

EVEN the Chancellor of the Exchequer is looking a bit worried. He has almost taxed himself out of existence. He can't add anything more to income tax and, as there are no luxuries, he can't tax those. He is becoming redundant.

He remembers the good old days when there were theatres and cinemas bringing in a revenue of entertainment tax. But nobody writes or produces plays or films any more. And nobody would dream of acting in them for £3 a week. They would rather sweep the roads.

The only people who would act in a play, if they could find a good author to write one for £3 a week, would be amateurs. But as amateurs entertain themselves more than their audiences, few people would want to see them.

As for the radio, nobody listens to it now. They can't even find anybody to read the news for £3 a week—that is, not when they can get the same wages for sweeping the roads.

Radio comedians have offered the Government a few old jokes for the money, but as nobody will buy a radio set, or even a licence, their generous offer is refused.

Looking along the roads full of road-sweepers getting in each other's way, Old Moore Gubbins searches for the hotels, restaurants and clubs he knew.

They are all gone. Nobody can afford to patronise them at £3 a week, even if anybody could afford to run them.

There are not even any Government restaurants, because everybody gets exactly the same rations at exactly the same price. There are no extra rations for restaurants because we cannot buy any food from abroad, road-sweeping being so unproductive.

But the old bookshops are still there. And so are the old books. No new books have been written for many years. The labour of writing books is too great for the small reward, though, of course, enthusiastic amateurs have tried to write some for the sheer joy of wasting their time.

Besides, there is hardly anything to write about but road-sweeping and road-sweepers—poor material for the romantic novelist or anybody else.

There are very few policemen; and the few look sullen and envious. After all, why be a policeman, with a chance of being shot up by a murderer, when you can be a happy road-sweeper for the same money?

There are very few buses, too, partly because bus-driving is hard work compared with broom pushing and partly because there is nowhere for anybody to go except home.

And the majority of the population, the road-sweepers, live within walking distance of their homes.

There are no taxis, of course. Nobody wants to go anywhere and nobody could afford a taxi if they

did. Trains are almost useless to people who have no incentive to travel.

But there are a few goods trains, though nobody wants to drive them.

There are a few miners, producing coal by new methods; but mining, even when it becomes easy, is so unpopular compared with the care-free, open-air occupation of road-sweeping, that miners have to be kept in the mines by force.

No luxuries

ALL luxuries have disappeared. Cigarettes, for instance, went out of fashion after the 1947 Budget. Even when the Chancellor of the Exchequer reduced the price, hoping to collect more revenue to balance his Budget, once again, nobody would buy them. They had lost the taste.

Drinking went out of fashion when the restaurants, clubs and pubs closed because nobody could afford to run them. Besides, why should a brewer brew beer for £3 a week?

So, for the population generally, it is like being in prison. No smoking, no drinking, the same diet, the same job, the same road-sweeper's uniform, no theatres, no cinemas, no radio and nothing to talk about.

Oh, and no newspapers, but a Government sheet, produced with great effort by a bewildered little busybody who "always wanted to write."

Only a fool would produce a newspaper or write for one at £3 a week; and whatever newspaper men may be, they are certainly not fools. So they are road-sweepers.

No column

OLD MOORE GUBBINS can see a commotion among the massed road-sweepers.

One of them, a vigorous old man who seems to be enjoying his work, is approached by a little busybody in a pin-striped suit.

The little busybody is pleading with the old man, who shouts insults at him and threatens to sweep him into the gutter with his broom.

Who is the old road-sweeper? Why, it is Old Moore Gubbins himself. And who is the little busybody? He is the editor of the Government sheet.

It seems that nobody will buy the Government sheet, although the editor has persuaded an enthusiastic amateur to write a funny column for it at the national minimum wage.

After six months trying to be funny about nothing, the amateur columnist has gone raving mad and the editor is desperate.

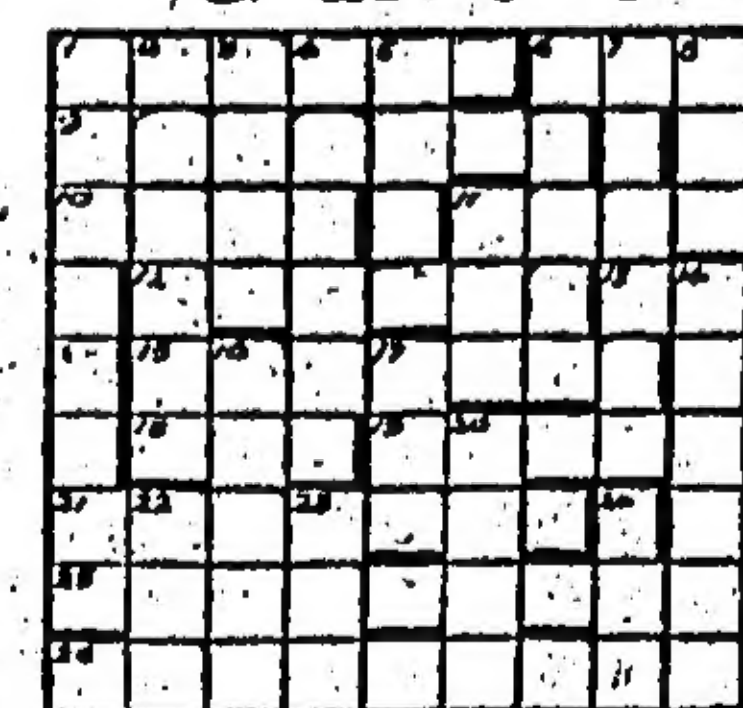
Will Old Moore Gubbins come off the road and write a column again?

Will he hell?

For the first time in his life, the old man shouts, he is fine. His health is better because he can't smoke cigarettes. He always fancied road-sweeping as he never wanted to use his mind. And what's the point in using it when the Government takes all your money?

"If there that there man Dalton what started it all with his 1947 Budget," shouts the old fellow, sweeping the editor into the gutter. "Let him write a funny column. He was always laughin at nothin'."

CROSSWORD



21. One way the cat lies: for a good stretch no doubt. (7)
22. Disruption. (9)
23. Capricious on the way in? (9)
Down
1. Worker. (6)
2. What's the cat's name? (6)
3. The distance favoured by Emily. (4)
4. Disappear after being hidden. (8)
5. Has to be driven to be of use. (4)
6. They cover more than a dozen buses than twenty. (8)
7. Ruler. (6)
8. What any dog will do for back. (6)
9. Get the hen up! (3)
10. Picture that suggests alliance to. (6)
11. Jack killed one. (5)
12. Decay. (6)
13. Movement in a mine. (8)
14. Trust to his friends. (5)
15. This was a jackdaw. (5)
16. A single spot. (3)

- Across
1. You can say it's woolly. (6)
2. There may be profit in this. (6)
3. A name. (6)
4. You may not know it but it's being discarded. (6)
5. S.O.S. (4)
6. It's a small hawk. (6)
7. Exile. (2)
8. It's not true. (8)
9. One of the U.S.A. (6)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across
1. and 6. Wools. 2. Profit. 3. Name. 4. Discarded. 5. S.O.S. 6. Hawk. 7. Exile. 8. Not true. 9. U.S.A. Down
1. Worker. 2. Cat's name. 3. Distance. 4. Disappear. 5. Has to be driven. 6. Buses. 7. Ruler. 8. Dog. 9. Get the hen up. 10. Picture. 11. Jack. 12. Decay. 13. Movement. 14. Trust. 15. Jackdaw. 16. Single spot.

PAUL HOLT

Thinking Aloud

MR DICKSON WRIGHT, the famous brain surgeon, has been talking about his method of making people happy. He opens up their skulls and disconnects the fifth of their brains, sending them away in a state of cow-like contentment.

This operation is reserved for sufferers from restless, irrational misery, the kind of people who are for ever accusing themselves of outrageous sins, or are convinced they suffer a malignant disease.

Mr Dickson Wright's scalpel, however, does little more than most people nowadays contrive to do for themselves.

By handing over their lives to the State and their children to the juvenile delinquent officer they achieve a kind of browsing peace in which they do endless crossword puzzles and radio quizzes.

Women's logic?

THREE women and two men were sitting round my fire, talking about murder. All agreed that capital punishment is barbaric and should be abolished at once.

But all at once it struck me that there was the oddest division of argument between the sexes. For the men, the act of murder required punishment, so that society may be protected. For the women, the desire to murder was all-important, the fact secondary.

Fishy evidence

GRAMOPHONE records made in deep water in the Atlantic prove that fish can talk. They cackle, squeal, grunt and honk. Scientists noted that for half an hour each day, generally towards evening, they made five times their normal noise and they concluded they were then feeding.

Enter any restaurant and you will hear how right they are.

Why do you laugh?

I WAS listening to the radio. Some fearful fellow was being funny. You could hear when he was being funny by a funny little gurgle he gave. It set me wondering. Do comics know why they are funny? They know what makes people laugh, surely, but do they know why?

The women argued thus: If a soldier returns from the war and finds his wife unfaithful, the provocation to violence is irresistible and society should forgive him. But if a man plans to murder his wife and offers her poisoned chocolates, then he should be punished for murder even if the wife does not die.

The women, as you see, regarded the law as a moral instrument, rather than as a social safeguard. This explains, I do not doubt, why we sometimes have such confused and irrational verdicts from mixed juries. It also confirms a need I have always thought pressing—a form of questionnaire on the rights, duties and functions of citizenship for everybody before they go to a polling booth or enter a jury box.

Mr Pied Piper

WE have among us a great man. He is Pied Piper in ordinary to the nation, a doughty and romantic fellow by the name of W. McAuley Gracie. He is our champion, a cunning general, a wily strategist, a great slayer of rats and mice.

And what does he call himself? Director of Infestation Control!

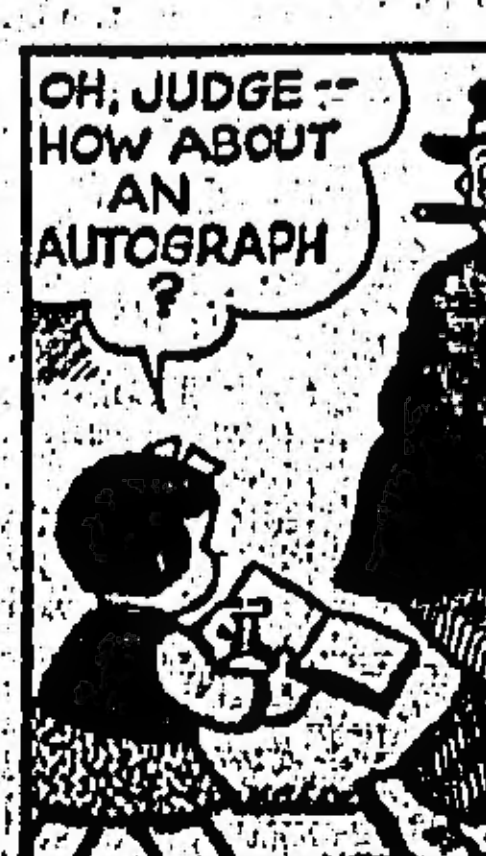
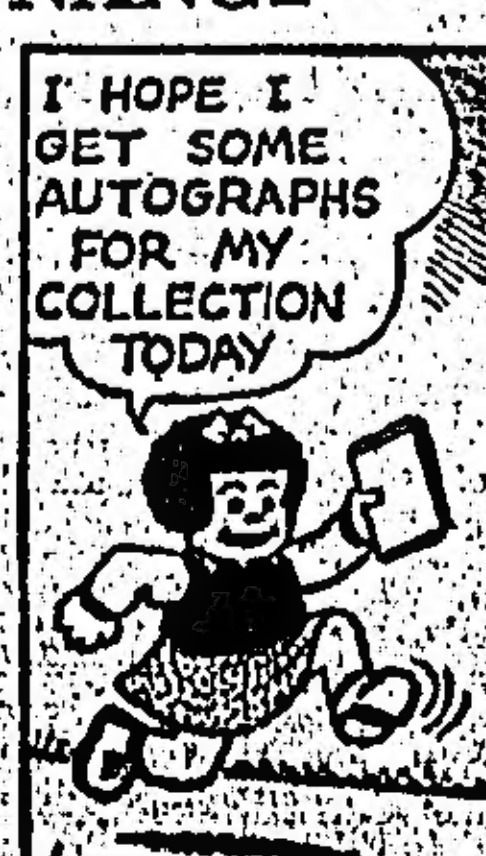
He devises wicked, irresistible schemes by which his fine human army may sneak up on the rat hests to annihilate them.

And what does he call them? Rodent Operators.

Having read his tasteful little brochure, "Rodent Mail," issued by the Ministry of Food, I am convinced that however many rats his jolly men may kill, he will kill or mangle, torture or abuse more English words before he is done.

Rodent Operators, indeed! Why not "Thoroughfare Therapists"? Why not "Garbage Agents"?

NANCY Nancy's Particular



When You Feel Tired and Restless

Ask For

ELLIOTTS TONIC

On Sale at All Dispensaries



Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day
By LOIS LEEDS.



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Here are Questions and Answers of interest to all.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Here are some of the questions most often asked by my readers:

"In a powder foundation necessary for 'good makeup'?"

Answer: Yes, definitely. A cream foundation, applied with the fingertips and well blended, makes for a smooth makeup. A lotion is best for an over-oily skin.

"How can superfluous hair be removed from the face at home? Professionally?"

Answer: By the use of a wax depilatory in persistent home treatments. Professional treatments by an acknowledged specialist in electrolysis. Even this is not always permanent in results.

"How can scars, dark birthmarks and blemishes be concealed?"

Answer: By the use of a cover-makeup foundation. Selected for skin tone and blended smoothly, this conceals or blemishes cannot be seen. It is a great boon to many unhappy people. Try this if you have a scar or birthmark of any kind.

"Is it in good taste for men to use perfume?"

Answer: Pungent, fresh-smelling colognes, toilet waters, shave lotions and perfumes are created especially

for men. It is in excellent taste (and smell) for men to use them. "Is lipstick drying?"

Answer: I have never found it so in my years of use and experimentation. Lipstick is really protective as well as beautifying.

"Must hair be cut to make it grow luxuriously?"

Answer: No. Look at the bald-headed men—they cut their hair! Cutting the ends of a woman's hair makes it look better and gets rid of broken ends. Massage, brushing and cleanliness—these are MUSTS. A good ointment to massage into the scalp is important in hair care. Frequent shampooing is necessary. And physical well-being affects the health and beauty of the hair.

Nylon Has Come To Stay

Up till now in Britain nylon has been associated in people's minds with parachutes, stockings and tooth brushes. But in the 18 months of postwar production in the United Kingdom many other uses have been evolved.

Busy women will welcome attractive nightdresses and lingerie and also children's wear in the new open-knit nylon fabric which wears so well, washes so easily and needs no ironing. Nylon voile also makes attractive lingerie, practical because of nylon's extra strength. The same hard-wearing quality gives extra length of life to corsets in nylon satin and net.

Besides being strong, nylon yarn is extraordinarily light in weight, and makes featherlight swim suits and raincoats which pack into a small space. Nylon also makes umbrellas, classic black for men, flowered and gaily-coloured for women.

There are plenty of other things for men, too—ties, sports shirts, underwear, cool to wear and easy to wash, and handsome nylon dressing gowns. Besides clothes, there are nylon fishing lines, spinning lines and tapered fly lines. There are ropes, webbing and tyre-cord.

Nylon gloves are made from knitted nylon fabrics. There are nylon shoes—besides stockings in new 15 and 20 denier yarn, finer than ever before. The list is almost endless.

Add to this that besides all its other qualities nylon resists moths and mildew, and it will be seen that nylon has come to stay as one of the most important textile fibres.

Egypt Is Refuge For Fallen Royalty

Egypt today is the land where Europe's former monarchs while away their throneless and declining years. Most of the members of three former ruling families are there, and a fourth—Peter II of Yugoslavia—foreign circles say, has been invited to make his home in this ancient land.

A RAW DEAL FOR THE TWINS

Now in 'nursery'



The Zenure twins are "small but aggressive."

The twin armoured lizards known as Lord Derby's zenures, born at the London Zoo reptile house three weeks ago, have been taken from their parents' cage and put in a special "nursery".

Reason: In the parental cage the babies were not getting a "square deal".

The zenures' cage contains a dozen of these spiny African lizards, and as the reptiles are surprisingly fleet of foot they mopped up most of the food and left the twins to starve. Their main diet, long before the less active twins could get at them.

Nor did the parent zenures worry about this: these reptiles have no protective instinct towards their offspring, which have to fend for themselves from the start.

MP's ENVY BLACK FEET INDIANS

The Blackfeet Indians at Gleichen, Alberta, are no prosperous that their lot drew the envy of several members at a recent meeting of the Joint Canadian Parliamentary Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Blackfeet, now approximately 1,000 strong, gave up, by a treaty in 1907, 160,000 acres of their rich black Alberta soil for a substantial payment. The payment, on which the Dominion Government pays interest of five percent, has grown to \$3,000,000. The tribe still owns 178,000 acres, of which 12,160 acres are leased to "white" farmers, while Indians cultivate another 40,000. Out of its income from trust funds and sale of produce, the Blackfeet annually spend \$30,000 on administration, \$25,000 on road and irrigation developments and over a period of 30 years have completed a \$500,000 housing project.

Rations of meat, soap, tea, flour and rice are provided as a statutory right, newly-married couples receive allowances for home furnishings and aged members of the tribe are supplied with clothing, extra rations and financial assistance.

Officials say that a whole generation has grown up with nearly complete social security and the problem now is to develop the Blackfeet as individuals and create within the tribe a desire to raise the standard of living.

ROBBED SO HE COULD STUDY

He robbed small loan companies to finance his studies for a master's degree.

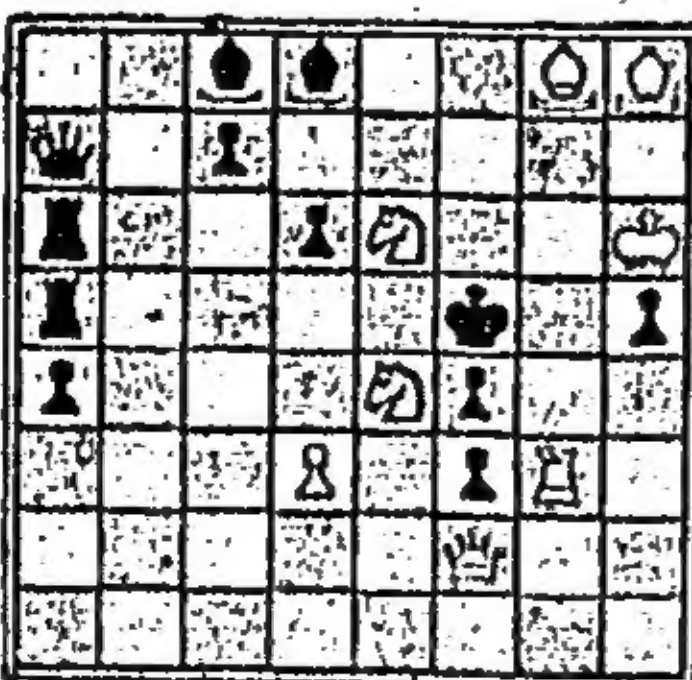
That was the story that Ralph Burdette, 31, the judge in a Chicago criminal court as he pleaded guilty to five charges of armed robbery.

Although he had been receiving a fellowship at the University of Chicago, the money was not enough to carry him.

His plot for probation was turned down. He was sentenced to four to eight years in the penitentiary. "I had a blameless record up to the time of these offences," Burdette told the police.—United Press.

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. J. FINE.
Black, 12 pieces



White, 8 pieces

White to play and mate in two. Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. Q-B3; threat 2. K-B2. 1... K-K4. 2... B-B3. 3. B-B3 (ch); 1... K-B3; 2. K-K4 (ch).

King Farouk I, like his father King Fuad, who brought Italian architects to Egypt to build with Italian marble some of the country's most modern buildings, has extended a welcoming hand to fallen royalty. Nearly all members of Italy's house of Savoy and many of their top followers are in the country. Italian, as before the war, again is often heard in exclusive sections of Cairo and Alexandria.

In a flowery villa on the outskirts of Alexandria, Victor Emmanuel and Elena live quietly. The former Queen is seldom seen in public, but Italy's ex-King, who now uses the name "Count Pallenz", spends much time fishing as he did off the coast of Naples during his last years there.

Their son, Umberto, Italy's last King, who lives in a nearby, modest villa, told the Associated Press that the old King and Queen are well. Others who have seen Victor Emmanuel said that the 77-year-old former monarch is active and quick to break into a cackling and somewhat brittle laughter.

Not Friends

But, they said, it is not true that he and ex-King Zog of Albania, whom the Italians ousted in 1939, have become companions. They never see each other.

Zog and his wife, once an American citizen, divide their time between Cairo and Alexandria, going to the latter place—as do wealthy Egyptians—to escape the desert heat.

Umberto, now known as Count Zara, went to Egypt from Portugal to visit his parents and attend the wedding of his niece, Princess Victoria Calvi di Bergello, to Count Guglielmo Guarenti di Brenzone, 28-year-old Italian nobleman who fled from Italy during the war.

The young couple has returned to Italy, but Calvi di Bergello, his wife Yolanda of Savoy, and the other members of their family remain here.

Also in Egypt are the former Queen of Bulgaria and widow of King Boris, Giovanna of Savoy, and her son, the 10-year-old ex-King Simeon II of Bulgaria. They live in an Alexandria hotel.

From Here And There:

GAMBLER'S DISMAY

Nice—Monte Carlo's fashionable bistro, the refuge of thousands of cleaned-out gamblers, was burgled in broad daylight recently of pledged jewellery worth 2,000,000 francs. Thieves opened iron grids with keys during the lunch-time closing from noon to two o'clock. They cut a showcase containing jewels with diamonds, extracted the booty and vanished without trace.

DECIDE, LADIES!

Boston.—University girls are being officially advised not to make a choice between marriage or a career, but to prepare for both. POSTSCRIPT: For the first time in America there are now more women than men.

LIFE AND SOUL

Capetown.—The life and soul aboard the immigrant ship Winchelsea Castle, which docked recently from England, was Andrew Cannon, 19 and Irish. He organised games, sang at concerts and was popular with all. But in Table Bay it was found that Andrew was a stowaway who had slept in a lifeboat and dined in the saloon. He said he stowed away at Belfast, walked from Liverpool and stowed aboard the Winchelsea Castle with no trouble at Southampton. A long way from Tipperary, Andrew is now in the lock-up.

THEIR REASON

Moscow.—The only reason why Russia is not attending the China Trade Conference, says New Times, is because "the problems discussed there do not directly concern us owing to the state monopoly of our foreign trade which is an unshakable element of our system. Izvestia says that world trade is one-sided and insecure. The U.K., U.S.A. and Canada have 50 percent of world exports, against 30 percent before the war, and in 1946 the U.S.A. exported twice as much as she imported.

ONE OR THE OTHER.—Washington.—The reason that all American presidents take up fishing, according to Herbert Hoover, the only living ex-president, is that it is the only way for them to get away from it all. Said he: "There are only two occasions when Americans respect privacy—praying and fishing."

Rupert and the Young Imp—7



Rupert doesn't wait to be helped out of the tree, but jumps down with something in his arms. "Look, Daddy, two beautiful big apples," he cries. "They must have been hanging there since last autumn. I wonder how we managed to miss them." His father takes one and stares at it in amazement. "This isn't a last year apple," he says at length. "It isn't shrivelled. It's smooth and juicy green. And yet it can't be. Apples don't come at the same time as the blossoms!"

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DUMB BELLS



FIRES KEEP BURNING MANILA ANEW

Although reconstruction in war-ravaged Manila is in full swing, it is barely keeping pace with the rate of destruction by fire.

For the six-month period starting November of last year, Manila averaged two fires a day. And thus, for every building that went up, one went down.

According to a Manila Fire Department official, the high number of fires in the city is attributable to the following factors:

1. Laxity in granting building permits. Manila is in such dire need of reconstruction that Public Works officials often grant permits to individuals where plans are not up to standard. Furthermore, some unscrupulous building inspectors recommend the approval of applications whose owners are willing to pay "coffee money." Such buildings, when completed, are usually potential fire hazards.

Inferior Materials

2. Inferior building materials and equipment. Manila was no depleted of lumber and other building materials during the war that house builders had to content themselves with whatever materials they can get. While new imports have been pouring into the island, because of high prices most house builders resort to cheaper, home-made products.

3. Arson. Setting fire to highly insured buildings. Investigations have disclosed, is a common practice in Manila, a Fire Department official said. He added, however, that due to the intricacies of the Philippine arson law, many culprits have escaped arrest and prosecution.

The enormous increase since the war is emphasised by the fact that the total fire loss in Manila in January 1947, was equal to fire loss for the whole year of 1941—\$250,000. There were 99 fires during the month of March, the highest number in any one month to date. Total fire loss for 1946 was more than \$2,000,000.

The average Manila fireman receives a monthly basic salary of US\$50. He may receive US\$17.50 more in the form of a bonus for service rendered.

Out-Dated Appliances

Prewar fire engines and fire fighting equipment were of the highest quality, but the sack of Manila left it nothing but a few out-dated fire engines. These, plus low water pressure in the city, hamper the work of combating fires.

The United States Army has contributed greatly in equipping the Fire Department, but it is still in need of better and more engines and equipment.

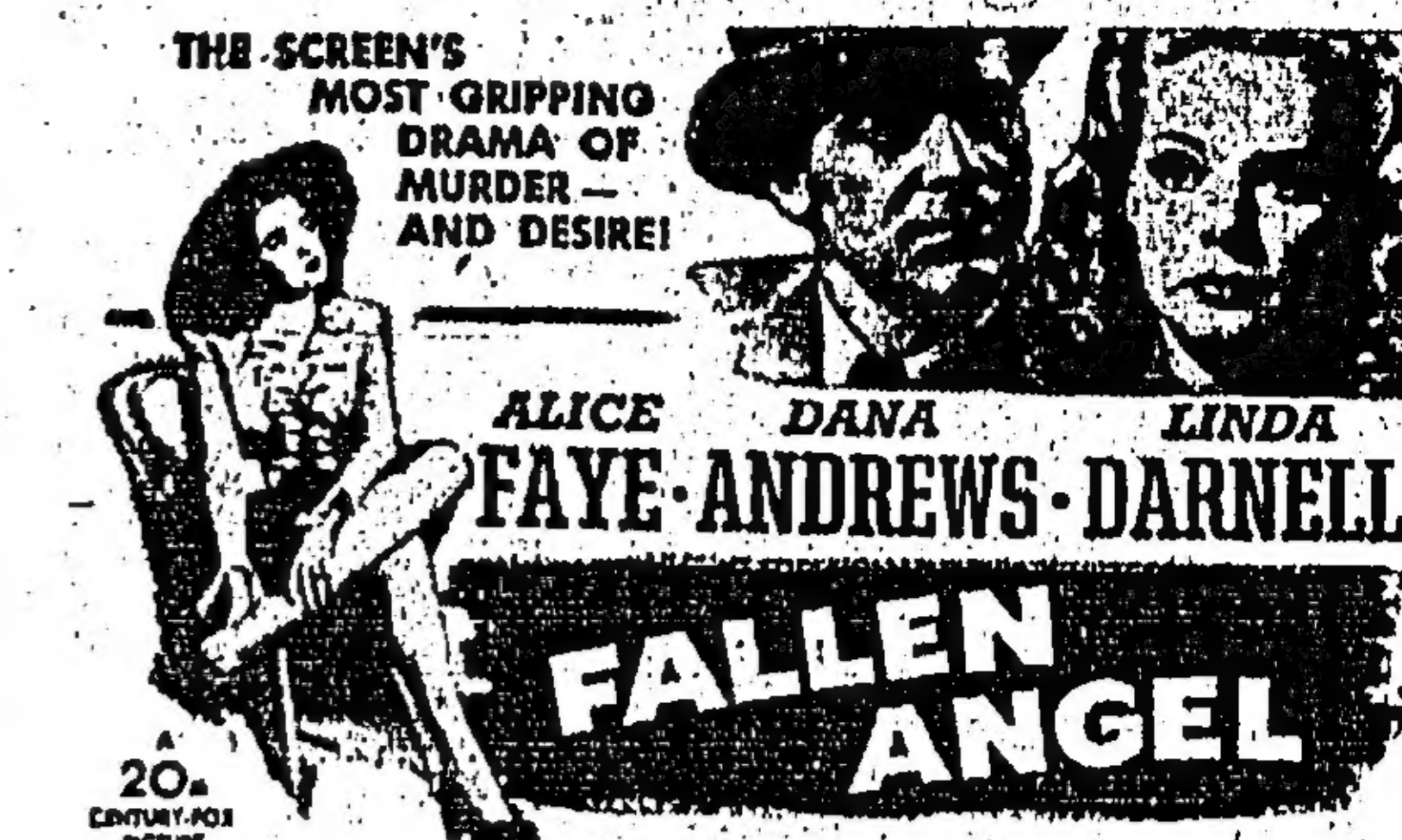
The Fire Department last month held a fire prevention campaign. No decrease in fires, however, has been noted to date.—United Press.

FLIGHT SAFETY DEVICE

Celiometers, electronic devices which provide weather data as a flight-safety aid by measuring accurately and continuously the distance from ground to clouds, are being produced for both Army and Navy at the General Electric Company's plant in West Lynn, Massachusetts.

The celiometer consists of a pulsating light device which throws a beam, invisible to the human eye during daylight, vertically into the sky. A detector unit, placed 1,000 feet from the projector, detects the so-called "scatter energy" produced on cloud layers above. The information is transmitted to a recording device, and can be relayed to a pilot in short order.—United Press.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



NEXT CHANGE! John Ford's Greatest Production...

"MY DARLING CLEMENTINE"

Henry FONDA • Linda DARNELL • Victor MATURE



ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE
ST. FRANCIS HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL
Booking Hours: 11.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Daily

LAST 4 SHOWS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



TO-MORROW



HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND

The subscription list is now open. Please send your contribution to

MESSRS. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,

Hon. Treasurers, Mercantile Bank Building.

Cheques should be payable to "The Hong Kong War Memorial Fund" and should be crossed.

For the purpose of acknowledgment, all subscribers who have Chinese names are requested to give these names in Chinese characters as well as in English.

PLEASE GIVE GENEROUSLY.

Piano Recital by CLIFFORD HUNTSMAN

at the GLOUCESTER HOTEL
First Floor at 9.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 3rd. JULY

Booking at Moutrie & Co. TICKETS \$10 and \$5

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith.



"That's a woman for you—she's just been fighting tooth and nail with Johnny, and now her voice drips maple syrup!"

United States Not Seeking To Dominate Others, Says Marshall

Washington, July 1. General George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, today branded as "fantastic misrepresentation and malicious distortion" the propaganda assertions that the United States has imperialistic aims or is attempting to enforce political and economic domination in its schemes for aiding Europe.

Angry at attacking what he termed the "purposeful misrepresentation" of the degree and purpose of American economic assistance, he declared in a speech to the Women's National Press Club here: "Those responsible for this misrepresentation are doing a grave disservice to the suffering peoples whose future depends directly on the success of international co-operation in the economic field."

Gen. Marshall made no direct reference to Russia, to the current Paris meeting or to the Marshall plan, but there was little doubt about his target when he said that there had been more criticism than appreciation of American aid so far.

Proving Something Or Other

Hollywood, July 1. Movie music composer Albert Glasser revealed today that swing tunes reproduce faster than those who hear classics. He said that as an experiment, he played swing music to one pair of guinea pigs four hours daily for five months. They had to off-spring. He served classical music to another pair. Their reproduction was a modest two. Glasser cautioned: "I draw no conclusions; I only state the facts."—United Press.

YUGOSLAV PROTEST

London, July 1. The Yugoslav Ambassador in London tonight protested to the Foreign Office about "unauthorised flights of some British aircraft" over Yugoslav territory coming in from Austria. Dr. Leontitch, the Yugoslav Ambassador, would not disclose details of the note until the British Foreign Office has had time to study it. In an interview, he claimed that flights had taken place six times in two days and could not be attributed to bad weather conditions. "I would like to direct your attention to other incidents which have occurred both recently and in the past, all along the Yugoslav-Austrian frontier. In such circumstances I must emphasise that the Government of Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia will not leave the slightest doubt that it will disown all consequences arising from this situation," he stated.—Reuter.

Bank Strike Ends

Paris, July 1. The strike of French bank employees ended today when the strike committee decided by 30 votes against seven to accept the new proposals offered by the Government. Work was being resumed in most banks this afternoon.—Reuter.

WHAT AM I? BELOVED OR BEWITCHED?

To know this twin is to love her

To love this twin is to die

Olivia de Havilland
Lew Ayres

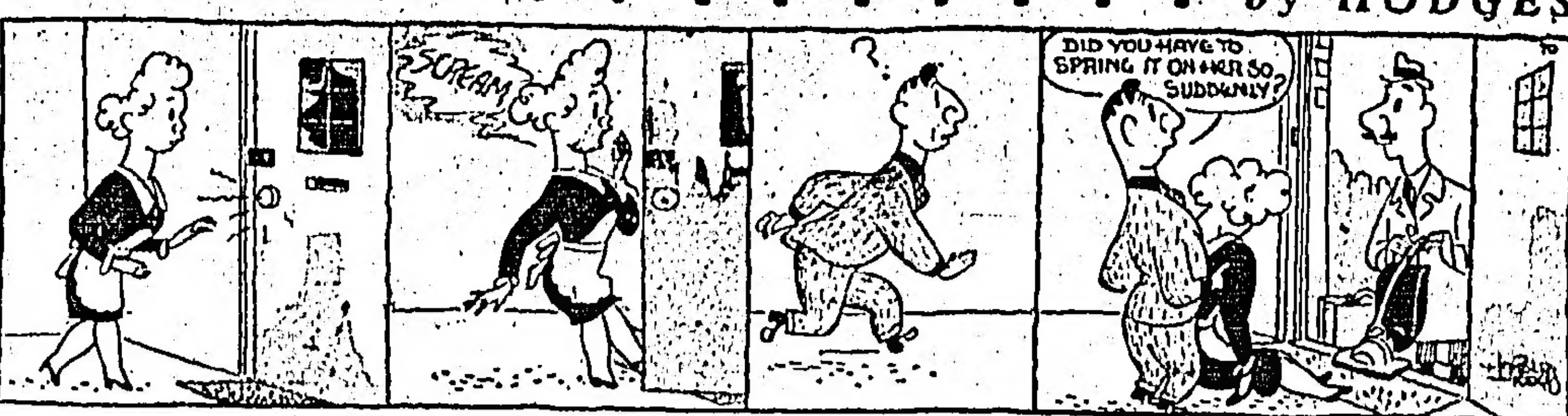
THE DARK MIRROR

with THOMAS MITCHELL
RICHARD LONG • CHARLES EVANS • GARY OWEN
Directed by ROBERT SIOGAARD

NEXT CHANGE

AT THE
ALHAMBRA AND CENTRAL

THE PARKERS



Indonesians Prepare To Mobilise

Batavia, July 1. The Indonesian Republican Army commander at Jogjakarta has ordered the concentration of all civil and departmental motor vehicles in the city tomorrow in preparation for their mobilisation.

This news came at the same time as reports announced by the Indonesian Republican Radio at Jogjakarta tonight, that the four political leaders charged by Dr Soekarno, the President of the Indonesian Republic, with the formation of a Coalition Cabinet had been unable to do so and had returned the mandate.

Dr Soekarno will announce his further decision tomorrow, it was added.

The four leaders are Dr Amir Sjarifuddin (Left Wing group), Dr Mohamed Sukirman (Indonesian Muslim Party), Mr K. A. Gani (Nationalist), and Mr Siliadit (Indonesian Labour Party).

The radio announcement caused a surprise, as it had been stated earlier this evening that the new Cabinet would be disclosed tonight. The failure to form a new Government has heightened the crisis in Dutch-Indonesian relations, as the Dutch authorities are expecting a reply by mid-day tomorrow to the latest note which Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, Dutch Lieutenant Governor General, handed to the Republican Government on Sunday. Jogjakarta Radio added that the Republicans were continuing defence preparations, and travel from the Indonesian headquarters at Jogjakarta to Batavia has been forbidden by the military police.—Reuter.

EUROPE NEAR TO NEW WAR

London, July 1. Europe has for some months been very near to another war, said Lord Queensborough, President of the Royal Society of St. George, in a message to members of the Society today.

"Broadly speaking," Lord Queensborough said, "the Russian domination in Europe has been very familiar to that of Hitler in the 1930's. Country after country has been brought under control, either overt or covert. Russia, working diplomatically on interior lines, has advanced Bolshevism while the non-Communist nations have endeavoured (to use a military metaphor) to contain her, as President Truman strove to do in his approach to Greece and Turkey."

"In a continent war-shattered and wanting the very primary necessities of a stable life, the clash between Communism and anti-Communism must be almost inevitable. What the Marshall offer promises, if it is wholeheartedly accepted and applied, is a restoration of economic stability for a sufficient time to enable the peoples and anxious populations to recover their composure and reshape their political constitutions."—Reuter.

Rainstorm Gives Dramatic Touch To Saiwan Ceremony

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

With the exception of the heavy electrical storm of July, 1926 when 21 inches of rain fell within 24 hours (the highest recording being four inches between 8 and 9 a.m.) I have never experienced a greater downpour than yesterday morning.

Canada's national birthday will be well remembered in Hongkong by those who attended the ceremony at Saiwan. The storm was specially appropriate, recalling to mind the night of December 22, 1941, when those who were honouring were laying down their lives on those hillsides which yesterday were echoing the rushing cascades of madened waters.

Such a storm raged in the grim darkness as Hongkong slowly fell in 1941.

At the ceremony itself, the memory of the firing party and buglers will ever remain. The hazy outline of men in uniform carrying out movements with parade-ground precision—pointed to the heavens, barking out a salute to their fallen comrades—standing motionless, spectral figures, heads reverently bowed over re-

Convicted Palestine Terrorists To Die

London, July 2. The British Government has rejected a move by the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine to halt the execution of three Irgun Zvai Leumi members convicted of terrorism.

A Foreign Office announcement also said the Government regarded the United Nations General Assembly of May 15, calling for an end to all violence in Palestine, as having no bearing on "the normal processes of the administration of justice."

Both decisions, the Foreign Office said, were contained in a note handed to Dr Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations in New York.—Associated Press.

Szepinghai Battle Said Fiercest Since Shanghai

BY JOHN RODERICK

Szepinghai, July 2. The Chinese Communists delivered a crippling blow to the government's Manchurian forces in the past month of battling for Szepinghai. This city, about half way between Changchun, the Manchurian capital, and Mukden, is now a collection of smouldering debris over which hangs the acrid smell of charred ruins and the sickening, sweet odour of death.

I arrived in Szepinghai 24 hours after the Communists pulled out—the first foreign correspondent to enter the pummeled city. Taking Chinese transport in company with Chinese reporters, I rode through almost indescribable ruin and rubble to the headquarters of General Chen Ming-zen, Commander of the out-numbered 71st Army, in the Middle School of the Victorian Athletes Teaching Society, a Canadian mission, all of whose personnel escaped unhurt.

How seriously the Nationalists suffered under the maddeningly persistent pounding of the Communist regulars, particularly during the past 17 days, probably will remain a military secret. Chen, a tough Hunanese who led his troops against the Japanese in Burma, said this is by far the worst experience he has undergone. He described last year's battle for Szepinghai as "a curtain raiser" by comparison.

He estimated the battle for Szepinghai would rank second in ferocity of fighting only to the battle for Shanghai in the early days of the Sino-Japanese war.

Chen furnished an inkling of the size of the 71st Army's losses when he said that only one battalion remains of the 88th Division. It was this division that held the Central Bank building and municipal offices in the face of murderous fire during the past few days after the Communists snatched the city. That is about 400 human beings still alive. The day before 7,000 answered roll call.

Pressed for more exact figures on the government's overall casualties, Chen said he could say only that "they were brave men. Where once there were battalions, now only handfuls remain."—Associated Press.

Des Moines, July 2. A 10-year-old British war bride from London won a divorce here on Tuesday on the ground that her husband's passion for comic books and tinkering with his car had been the cause of fights between them.

She is Mrs. Phyllis Pearson, who came from Swinton Street, King's Cross, London, to marry Gene Pearson, aged 21, on January 1.

Mrs. Pearson, in a cross petition, charged that her husband was guilty of cruel, inhuman treatment in that he failed to support her and had beaten her three times since their marriage.

Her husband is employed as a lathe operator, but she said he "didn't work very much."

"He never went out with other girls or anything like that, but he read those comic books for hours at night and was always greasy and messy around and spending money on that car," she said.—Associated Press.

Her husband is employed as a lathe operator, but she said he "didn't work very much."

"He never went out with other girls or anything like that, but he read those comic books for hours at night and was always greasy and messy around and spending money on that car," she said.—Associated Press.

At times, the only guide was the rear-lights of the car ahead which created an almost eerie red glow, dancing and diffused in the driving downpour. Suddenly, the lights of a tram would loom up out of the rain-darkened haze—and this in the middle of the morning. A driver had stopped his car, directing the headlights on a motor-cyclist who had come to grief in the swirling waters by the roadside near Causeway Bay.

Yugoslavs Demand Carinthia

London, July 1. A well-informed diplomatic source said today that Marshal Josef Tito had refused any undertakings at present on the Austro-Yugoslav border.

The question of Carinthia was discussed between him and the British Air Minister, Mr Philip Noel-Baker, a fortnight ago. While Mr Noel-Baker's goodwill mission was said to have been successful otherwise, Tito reportedly was adamant regarding Carinthia.

Some uneasiness is felt in London at the Yugoslav attitude regarding Carinthia, since the semi-official Yugoslav propaganda campaign for "Slovene Carinthia" was stepped up recently. The Yugoslav Lawyers' Association has sent a cable to the United Nations General Secretariat demanding Carinthia's incorporation into Yugoslavia, while the Warsaw All-Slav Committee meeting adopted a statement to the same effect on Yugoslav insistence.

Diplomatic quarters said today that Yugoslavia's persistence is bound to complicate the situation in the Austro-Yugoslav border area and increase the responsibilities of British troops in charge of order and security there.—United Press.

Letters To The Editor

Also A Dominion

Sir,—I read with interest and some considerable alarm your editorial on Canada's Birthday. I note that "Canada is not simply the first dominion; it is the only single dominion within the British Commonwealth of Nations."

I have always been given to understand that New Zealand was a dominion, self-governing and rather proud of its status.

We also had just a little to do with the recent unpleasantness and were rather proud to be listed among the dominions which came to the aid of the Mother Country.

I should be glad if you would inform me when New Zealand ceased to be a dominion.

ENZED.
[The correspondent is correct, and the editorial writer is duly reprimanded for his mental lapse. The correspondent can remain assured that no reflection on the noble status of New Zealand was intended.—Ed. H.K. Telegraph.]

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST
2.30 p.m. Hongkong, broadcasting on a frequency of 94 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2 p.m., and 0.30 to 11 p.m., and also on 592 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11 p.m.

Studio: Children's Half-hour; 8.30 Morning Chatter and His Orchestra; 9.30 An Edward German Programme; 10.30 Studio: Recital by Emilio Salgaria (Aito); 11.30 Studio: Recital by Emilio Salgaria (Aito); 12.30 Studio: Recital by Emilio Salgaria (Aito); 1.30 Studio: Recital by Emilio Salgaria (Aito); 2.30 Studio: Recital by Emilio Salgaria (Aito); 3.30 Studio: Recital by Emilio Salgaria (Aito); 4.30 Studio: Recital by Emilio Salgaria (Aito); 5.30 Studio: Recital by Emilio Salgaria (Aito); 6.30 Studio: Recital by Emilio Salgaria (Aito); 7.30 Studio: Recital by Emilio Salgaria (Aito); 8.30 Studio: Recital by Emilio Salgaria (Aito); 9.30 Studio: Recital by Emilio Salgaria (Aito); 10.30 Studio: Recital by Emilio Salgaria (Aito); 11.30 Studio: Recital by Emilio Salgaria (Aito); 12.30 Studio: Recital by Emilio Salgaria (Aito); 1.30 Studio: Recital by Emilio Salgaria (Aito); 2.30 Studio: Recital by Emilio Salgaria (Aito); 3.30 Studio: Recital by Emilio Salgaria (Aito); 4.30 Studio: Recital by Emilio Salgaria (Aito); 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